Our Exports Exceed Those of Any Previous Year and Are More Widely Distributed Tear and Are more widely Distributed
-Large Increase in Imports of Manufacturers' Materials and in Exports of Manufactured Articles—An-Expanding Market for
American Goods—Gold Production Throughout the World the Greatest in History

WAShington, July 29.—The annual report of the Chief of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics upon the foreign commerce of the United States during the year ending June 30, 1900, has been completed and will form a part of the June summary of commerce and finance, which will make as appearance during the coming week. The reports show that the total imports of merchandise during the year were \$840 £14,-670, and the total exports \$1,394,186,371. The principal features of the report, omitting the statistical tables, are as follows: Four great facts characterize the foreign com-

merce of the United States in 1900, the closing year of the decade and the century: First-The total commerce of the year-surpasses by \$319.729,250 that of any preceding year, and for the first time in our history exceeds

82,000,000,000 Second-The exports exceed those of any preseding year, and have been more widely distribused throughout the world than ever before. Third-Manu acturers materials were more freely impor ed than ever before and formed larger share of the total imports than on any

former occasion Fourth-Manufactured articles were mo freely exported thanvever before and formed a larger share of the total exports than on any

IMPORTS OF MANUPACTURERS' MATERIALS.

Two of the five great classes of imports are exclusively manufacturers' materials. The first of these, "articles in a crude condition which enter into the various processes of mestic industry," includes, and is chiefly made up of, unmanufactured fibers, raw silk, wool, crude india rubber, hides and skins, pig and certain chemicals. The second, "articles wholly or partially manufactured for use as materials in manufacturing," includes wood, leather, furs, cement, yarns, oils, dyes and dyewoods and certain chemicals. The other three classes of imports are foodstuffs, articles manufactured ready for consumption, and articles of voluntary use, luxuries, &c. Of the two classes designated as manufacturers materials, that which includes only articles in a crude condition is by far the largest, being in 1900, \$302,284,106, against \$222,657,774 in 1899, or nearly 40 per cent. greater than in any preceding year; while the dass which includes articles wholly or partially manufactured for use in manufacturing amounts to \$88,433,549, against 298.768.903 in 1893, and \$109,132,526 in 1891. The share which articles in a crude condition for use in manufacturing form of the total imports is constantly increasing, and in the year just ended formed by far the largest total and largest percentage of the grand total in the history of our foreign commerce. Of the total imports of the year, manufacturers' materials, including the two classes above named, show an increase of \$107,375,698 over those of the preceding year; while the other three classes, foodstuffs, manufactures and luxuries, show an increase of but \$45,190,483 over the preceding bear, thus showing that over two-thirds of the increased importations of the year are in manu-

GROWTE IN EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES. While manufacturers' materials show the largest growth in our imports, manufactured articles show the largest growth in our exports.

The total experts of manufactures in 1900 ounted to \$482,284,866, against \$339,675,558 in the preceding year, as increase of \$92,608,808, while in no earlier year had the increas amounted to so much as \$50,000,000. Manufactures formed \$114 per cent, of the total exportations in 1900, against 28.13 per cent. in 1899, 26.8 per cent, in 1897, 28.14 per cent. in 1895, 20.25 per cent. in 1885. 15 per cent in 1870, and 12.76 pe cent. in 1860. Exports of manufactures in 186 were \$40,345,892, and in 1900 \$432,284,366; while the total exports in 1860 were \$333,576,057, and in 1900 \$1,894,186,871. Thus, while the total exthose of manufactures alone are ten times as much as in 1860. In that year manufactures formed but 12.76 per cent. of our total exports, while in 1900 they form 31.54 per cent. of our total exports. Even in the decade which ends with the year 1900 the growth in exports of manufactures has been equally striking. In 1891 the total exports amounted to \$884,480,810, and those of manufactures alone to \$168,927,315, the total exports for 1890 thus being but 50 per cent, in excess of 1891, while the exports of manufactures are 150 per cent, in excess of that

This rapid growth in the exportation of manufactures is particularly gratifying, when compared with that of other nations which heretofore chiefly supplied the world's markets in manufactured goods. In 1880, as already indicated, our total exports of manufactures were only \$40,345,892; in that year those of the United Kingdom were \$013,338,262. By 1870 our own exports of manufactures had increased to \$88,279,764, and those of the United Kingdom \$900,168,224. In 1880 exports of manufactures from the United States were \$102,-856,015, and those from the United Kingdom \$970,681,400; in 1890 our exports of manufactures were \$151,102,376, and those from the United Kingdom \$1,089,155,787. In 1800 exports of manufactures from the United Kingdom in 1808, the latest year available, had dropped to \$938,165,-825. Thus our exports of manufactures are now ten times as much as in 1800, while those of the United Kingdom are but one and a half times as great as in 1800. This rapid growth in the exportation of

OUR COMMERCE WITH THE GRAND DIVISIONS A study of our imports from the grand divisions of the world illustrates the growth in A study of our imports from the grand divisions of the world illustrates the growth in the proportion of our imports which is being supplied by the tropical and subtropical parts of the world. In 1800 the imports from Europe were \$449,887,208 and in 1900 \$440,509,480, from North America the imports in 1890 were \$148,888,708 and in 1900 \$129,939,875; from South America, from which our imports are almost exclusively tropical and subtropical, the imports of 1890 were \$90,008,144 and in 1900 \$93,855,134; from Asia, whose supplies sent to the United States are chiefly tropical and subtropical in character, our imports in 1890 were \$75,008,833 and in 1900 \$139,817,023; from Oceania, lying almost exclusively in the tropical, the imports in 1890 were \$28,356,568 and in 1900 \$34,596,042, and from Africa, from which our imports are almost exclusively tropical and subtropical, our imports in 1890 were \$3,321,477 and in 1900 \$11,217,116.

IMPORTS FROM CUBA, FORTO BICO, HAWAHI AND

IMPORTS FROM CUBA, PORTO RICO, HAWAII AND THE PHILIPPINES.

That a large proportion of the growing demand for tropical and subtropical products can be supplied by the islands which have remand for tropical and subtropical products can be supplied by the islands which have recently came into closer relations with the United States is illustrated by the statistics showing the value of the imports into the United States from Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaff and the Philippine Islands in each year from 1890 to 1990. In 1890 the imports from these islands angaregated over \$80,0 0,000 and reached \$100,000,000 under the increase which followed the reciprocity treaty with Spain, falling to less than \$40,000,000 on 1897 and 1898, and again reaching over \$60,000,000 in 1900, while a return to the conditions of production and commerce which existed in Cuba and Porto Rico) in 1892 and 1893 would probably again bring the total imports into the United States from the four groups of islands to above \$100,000,000, with a prospect of further growth as their producing capacity is developed by the construction of roads, railways, &c., and the introduction of roads, railways, &c., and the introduction of roads, railways, &c., and the introduction of row capital. In 1900 the imports into the United States from the islands in question were: From Cuba, \$31,371,704; from Porto Rico, \$3,078,415; from Hawaii, \$20,707,903, and from the Philippines, \$5,971,208. The fact that the most rapid growth in our imports is in the class of articles produced in these islands—sugar, fibres, coffee, tropical fruits, tobacco, &c.—and for which heir producing capacity may be rapidly and greatly increased, suggests that a much larger share of our tropical imports may be supplied from this source in the near future.

EXPORTS TO CUBA, PORTO RICO, HAWAH AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

EXPORTS TO CUBA, PORTO RICO, HAWAII AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. The following table shows our exports to Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippine islands in each year from 1896 to 1900:

Year. Cuba. Porto Rico. Hawaii. Philippines. 1896. \$7,530,880 \$2,102,094 \$3,985,707 \$162,466 1897. 8,259,776 1,985,885 4,690,075 94,697 1898. 9,561,656 1,805,046 5,907,155 127,804 1899. 18,619,377 2,685,548 9,305,470 404,193 1900. 26,513,613 4,640,431 13,509,148 2,640,449 AN EXPANDING MARKET FOR AMERICAN GOODS

that this growth is found in every part of the world, and especially in those countries to which all the great manufacturing and producing nations are now looking for an increased market.

While Europe is naturally our largest market for breadstuffs, the perceatage of growth in our sales to other parts of the world is much more rapid. To Europe our exports for the year 1900 crossed for the first time the billion-dollar line, yet our exports to that continent show an increase of but 10 per cent. in 1900 over 1899 and but 50 per cent. over 1890, while to North America our exports in 1900 show an increase of 18 per cent. over 1890, while to North America our exports in 1900 show an increase of 18 per cent. over 1890 is 189 per cent. over 1890 is 182 per cent. over 1890 is 48 per cent. and over 1890 is 182 per cent. to Asia the increase in 1900 over 1899 is 43 per cent. and over the year 1890 is 237 per cent.; to Asia the increase in 1900 over 1899 is comparatively small, owing to the interruption of commerce with that continent by the existing war, but compared with 1890 the increase is 324 per cent.; to Europe and British North America our exports in 1900 show an increase of 10½ per cent. over 1890, while to all other parts of the world our exports in 1900 show an increase of 21.7 per cent. over 1899 and 27 per cent. over 1890, while to all other parts of the world our exports in 1900 show an increase of 21.7 per cent. over 1899 and 21.7 per cent. over 1890.

and 91.7 per cent. over 1890.

GOLD PRODUCTION THE GREATEST IN HISTORY.

The phenomenal commercial record of the year has been accompanied by an equally striking record with reference to gold production. The gold mined in the United States during the year ending Dec. 31, 1899. exceeds that of any year in our history, and for the first time surpasses the record established in 1853, when the mines of California made their highest record of 365,000,000. The gold production of the United States in 1829, according to the estimate of the Director of the Mint, was \$72,500,000, while no prior year had shown so high a total as that of 1853, though the total for 1898 was \$64,463,000. The annual average product of the United States is now double that of a decade earlier, though in this particular the growth has been no more rapid than that of other parts of the world, the world's total product in 1899 having been, according to the best estimates, \$315,000,000, against \$123,000,000 a decade earlier.

The very rapid increase in gold production, both in the United States and elsewhere, during the past few years brings the total gold product of the half century new ending to the enormous figure of \$6,665,631,000, or more than twice as much as during the enire \$50 years preceding the half century now closing. The gold production of the world from 1492 to 1850 amounted to but \$3.129,720,000, while that of the period 1851-1890 was \$6,665,631,000.

The following table, compiled from the estimates of Dr. Adolph Soetbeer and the Director of the United States Mint, shows the gold production of the world by half century privids from the year 1500 down to the present time.

Period. 1851-1850 down to the present time. GOLD PRODUCTION THE GREATEST IN HISTORY.

and 91.7 per cent. over 1890.

The additions to the world's supply of gold during the past four years have been as follows: United States. \$53,088,000 57.835,000 64.468,000 72,500,000 The World. \$202.251,000 238,812.000 287,428,000 315,000,000

....\$247.414.000 \$1,043,491,000 The rapid increase in gold production in the United States and the large excess of exports over imports have been accompanied by a marked increase in the money in circulation in the United States, which stood on July 1 of each year as follows:

Gold and Gold Total Money DAILY BATTLE WITH POOL.

Lawner Barnett Once More Put Out by Magistrate Pending Apology.

Every one would have been surprised in the Jefferson Market police court yesterday had Magistrate Pool and Lawyer George A. C. Barnett failed to break a lance, and as the expected joust occurred the lookers-on went away satisfied. Barnett succeeded somehow in making his way inside the railing, although the Magistrate had issued strict orders to admit no one without his express permission. Barnett had also found a client in John Ferraro, a bootblack, accused of slugging a scavenger in Prince street on Saturday night. But the moment Magistrate Pool caught sight of Barnett's expectant smile he seized the gavel.

"This prisoner --- " began the lawyer. "Bang!" retorted the gavel,

"I think, your Honor-

"I mean to keep you out of this court until you have put yourself right again. And I shall report the policeman who let you in not withstanding my orders to the contrary."

This was a thrust at white-haired Policeman Ahearn, who, in opening the gate for Barnett, had acted on the ante-bellum principle that lawyer is always entitled to admission when he has a client about to be arraigned at the bar Ahearn, who has five blue service stripes on his sleeve and a spotless account in the judgment book at headquarters, did not like the suggestion, and the Magistrate being as infallible as the Pope when sitting in his own court, the agitated policeman turned against the less dangerous Barnett.

"Come down from the bridge, you, there!" he growled at the lawyer. step down, sirl" shouted the Magistrate.

"You had better get off the bridge," warned the court officer there. Barnett stroked his beard and nesitated until

the renewed activity of the gavel suggested worse things to come. Then he retreated, but only to make a new stand near the gate. "No, sir, I shall not go," he yelled, shaking his fist at his antagonist on the bench. "I think · time is ripe for a climax. Put me in prison-

...! I defy you. I was here before you, and I have a right to stay here." "Step outside the railing at once, or I shall order the policeman to put you out," com-

manded the Magistrate. "Step] out," echoed Policeman Ahearn, in whose heart the rebuke was still rankling. He took Barnett by the arm, opened the gate and shoved him outside. The lawyer made no re-

"I have to yield to force, of course," he said. "But have I to go still further away?" "No, that's enough," said the Magistrate Then, turning to the prisoner, he asked the latter if he wanted another counsel.

"I guess he's had enough of counsel," suggested Barnett from the other side of the gate 'It's too dangerous in this court to have a

The prisoner admitted that he could not see The prisoner admitted that he could not see the use of employing a lawyer, as his innocence was clear as daylight, and luck was with him. The complainant had been attacked from behind and could not say with certainty who struck the blow. No other witnesses had been present, so nothing remained for Magistrate Pool but to discharge the prisoner, which he did with unmistakable eagerness. The lawyer bad already retired.

SOLDIERS' RELATIVES SUE.

They Ask Damages for Losses of Life From Explosion of Pompton Lakes Powder Mill. PATERSON, July 29 .- Mayor H. Julius Smith of Pompton Lakes was served with summonses yesterday in damage suits aggregating \$100,000. The actions are brought in the New Jersey Supreme Court. They arise out of the explosion at the Pompton Lakes powder mil two years ago when United States troops were encamped on the grounds surrounding the mil. The Government was protecting all the powder works in the country at the time, as it was feared that Spaniards might attempt to blow some of them up. The explosion caused the deaths of Percy Jacobus, John Cadmus, John R. Merrill and William Rodda. Their relatives bring the suits alleging that there was a defect in the machinery where the explosion originated. preme Court. They arise out of the explosion

While driving on the Speedway yesterday West Thirty-fifth street, was thrown from his AN EXPANDING MARKET FOR AMERICAN GOODS.

The fact that the exportations of 1800 exceeded by \$317,749,250 those of any preceding year, and that this increase, while apparent in every class, is especially marked in manufactures alone, the increase in which amounts to \$22,808,800 ever 1899, suggests that new markets are being found for American preferre. A detailed study of our export trade for 1800 shows

AN ANGRY BARBER MOBBED HE HAD SHOT INTO THE THRONG

AND WOUNDED TWO PERSONS. When He Couldn't Get Into a Shop He Had Been Discharged From He Seemed to Go

Crazy and Fired From Ungovernable Rage-Saved From Being Kicked to Death. Pasquale Damicelli, an Italian barber, shot two strangers in a fit of ungovernable rage at Rivington and Forsyth streets yesterday, and the crush and the excitement at the scene of the shooting were so great that the window panes in several adjoining shops were broken in. Pasquale was discharged from Charles Tieger's barber shop at 167 Forsyth street about two weeks ago. Yesterday he returned to the shop under pretence of fetching away some articles belonging to him, but what he really did was to remonstrate with Tieger about his discharge. He kept this up until Tieger threw him out of the shop and barred the door against him. Pasquale then hunted up Policeman Lyons and wanted him to arrest Tieger for withholding money and property belonging to Pasquale. Lyons told him to make a complaint in the Essex Market court and left him. Returning to the shop Pasquale tried to break in the door. A crowd gathered to watch him, but no one interfered. Suddenly Pasquale, beside himself with rage, turned around with a curse, whipped a new revolver out of his hip pocket and fired four shots into the crowd. Morris Finkel, who is a barber too, was hit by two bullets in the small of the back. A third bullet struck William Fields, a truck driver, of 283 East Tenth street, in the left arm. The fourth shot went wild.

Joe Lawler, an ex-fireman, known as "Steeple Joe," was the first man to go for Pasquale. He did it so quickly that the barber was disarmed and sprawling on the ground before a fifth shot could be fired. Then when there was no more danger the mob closed in on the prostrate man and for a few minutes it looked as if he would be kicked to death as he lay there. Policeman Lyons had heard the pistol reports, however, and ran up blowing his whistle. Four more policemen and a detective who had been doing saloon duty were on the spot almost as soon as Lyons, and the six beat their way through the crowd to the submerged and fright-crazed Pasquale.

Even then the mob showed an inclination to take the man's punishment into their own hands, but he was hustled into a drug store near by and from there to the Eldridge street police station. The two wounded men were removed to Gouverneur Hospital. Finkel's condition was found to be serious,

The fact that the revolver was new seeme to the police to indicate that Pasquale had contemplated revenge, but he did not appear to aim at anybody in particular.

PUND GREW DURING LITIGATION. Unusual Feature of a Long-Fought Suit Just Decided in New Jersey.

PATERSON, July 29.-After ten years of litigation the final decree of the Court of Chancery was granted on Saturday providing for the disposition of a fund raised about fifteen years ago by the Knights of Labor in this city. The peculiar feature of this litigation is that instead of the money being all eaten up costs of court and lawyers' fees the fund has increased from \$6,981 to about \$12,000. The Knights of Labor have disappeared from this city, but fifteen years ago they were very strong, dominating politics and dictating in all labor matters. In 1886 they held a fair and realized \$6.981.99 from it. It was proposed to build a labor lyceum with the money. Before any thing more was done the Knights of Labor began to dwindle, and there were bickerings as to who should get control of the fund. Philip Hanse was the treasurer and he had deposited it in the Paterson Savings Institution. Several attempts were made to get it away from him, but all were futile. One after the other the district assemblies of the order dis-appeared until only No. 100 was left, and sev-eral men kept that together because of the

"I think, your Honor—"
"Bang-bang-bang!" the gavel thundered.
"I appear for this prisoner," Barnett managed to get in.
"Counsel"—the Magistrate and not the gavel spoke this time—"I'll have nothing to do with you until you have purged yourself of the contempt of which you have been guilty."
"I have done nothing of the kind," declared Barnett.
"You have, and you know it."
"You have, and you know it."
"Do you mean to disbar me?"
"I mean to keep you out of this court until association.
"I mean to keep you out of this court until association.
"I mean to keep you out of this court until association.
"I mean to keep you out of this court until association.
"I mean to keep you out of this court until association.
"I mean to keep you out of this court until association.

UNION'S TREASURY LOOTED?

Former Treasurer Furlang of Phonix Mill Broad Silk Weavers to Be Arrested.

PATERSON, July 29 .- A warrant is out for the arrest of Richard Furlong, a labor leader and former treasurer of the Phoenix Mill Broad Silk Weavers' Protective Association. He is charged with embezzling funds of the association to the amount of \$600. Furlong was one of the Shop Committee which ordered the last strike in the mill, which order the weavers would not carry out. The strike was conceded to be without ground and the committee was repudiated and discharged

It is said that the strike was planned for the purpose of getting at the money in the association's treasury. The association's funds were to be used exclusively for death benefits. When the strike was ordered there was an effort to induce the association to devote the funds to supporting the strikers, but this was voted down. Whether this proposition was made to cover defaications already existing cannot be proved, but that is the rumor now. Since the strike Furlong and a few others of the leaders have not attended the meetings of the association, and last Wednesday evening the association deposed Furlong as treasurer and elected in his place Daniel McCarthy. The new treasurer found that all the funds had been withdrawn from the bank. He waited on the old treasurer, who agreed to pay all outstanding bills, but refused to turn over the accounts and said that he would rot in inil before he would turn over the money. It developed that the bond given by former Sheriff Richard Rossiter for Furlong to the association four years ago had not been renewed.

Philip Briody was engaged to collect the money, and he advised Thomas Pickelsgill president of the association, to make the complaint, and this was done yesterday before Justice Keys. Furlong has not been found. were to be used exclusively for death benefits.

THIRTY-FOUR YEARS A FIREMAN. Chief Castles Is a Cyclist, Too, and Firemen

and Cyclists Keep His Anniversary. Chief John Castles of the Fifteenth Battalion of the Fire Department, who is also captain of the Firemen's Cycle Club, completed his thirty-fourth year of active service in the department last Saturday. His district is the largest in the city and embraces the upper part of The Bronx with headquarters at Williamsbridge. It was 9:30 P. M. on Saturday night when a delegation of the officers and firemen of the battalion marched into the vilage with Chief Bronson of the Larchmont Volunteer Fire Department at their head. The firehouse was besieged and quickly taken and Chief Castles was made a prisoner. Ten minut s later two trolley cars reached Wilminut s later two trolley cars reached Williamsbridge bearing 100 members of the Firemen's Cycle Club and a delegation from the Century Road Club of America. On behalf of the cycle club Dr. H. M. Archer, an honorary member of the club, presented to Chief Castles a massive loving cup. When the chief had finished Capt. John J. Eagan of Engine Company 61 of Westchester handed to his commander a diamond studded gold badge on behalf of the officers, engineers and firemen of the battalion. After the presentation there was a dinner and a reception at a hotel near the headquarters.

Chief Castles for years was in charge of the dry goods district downtown.

dry goods district downtown Green Cop and His Mentor Roughly Handled. While Policeman Walsenholm was showing Probationary Policeman Thomas J. Hickey around yesterday afternoon they ran into a disorderly crowd in Fifty-fifth street, near Eleveith avenue. Walsenholm ordered the crowd to disperse and he and Hickey were attacked. Each policeman seized a pri-oner, but the gang managed to rescue one of them. In the fight Hickey's head was cut open with a stone as big as his fist. The prisoner the two got to the no-lice station said he was Morris Conklin of 782 Eleventh avenue. He was locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct. LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

One who frequents places in which negroes are employed cannot fail to notice the increase in the number of Cuban negroes who have places in the hotels and apartment houses on the upper West Side. "I was called upon several days ago," said a New Yorker who was not acquainted with the neighborhood, "to go to a acquainted with the neighborhood, "to go to a number of flat houses in the region on the upper West Side and was astonished to find that in a majority of cases the men employed in the halls and on the elevators were Cuban negroes. Some of them could scarcely speak English at all while every one of them had a marked accent. I spent nearly the whole day in the apartments and hotels up there and on all sides I encountered the Cuban negroes, very different in appearance and manner from the American negroes, yet on the whole obliging and polite where the limitations of their acquaintance with the language did not interfere. I have heard that they have not yet been employed to any extent as domestic servants and have been taken up only in the hotels and apartments. They have already had their effect on negro life in New York and usually mingle on the friendliest relations with the members of their own race in New York, although they are, of course, still very much in the minority. In a region uptown devoted to the occupancy of negroes exclusively there is a restaurant which enjoys the reputation of being the smartest of the kind in the city. It is named after a well-known Cuban patriot, although the majority of the customers were born in this country and would have no reason for taking particular interest in a Cuban liberator even if he were a negro." number of flat houses in the region on the up-

summer has never been more marked than during the present year when practically only one theatre has been open at a time, and there is reason to believe that the trouble of conducting a performance and waiting for the cool nights that occasionally come were not comnights that occasionally come were not compensated for by the profits. It was not a great many years ago that the lighter forms of theatrical entertainment used to be continued throughout the summer and find ample patronage. It was frequently possible to make a choice of two or three comic operas then. Only the roof gardens nowadays make variety possible. A manager the other day attributed this change in the situation to the great increase in the number of resorts within easy reach of the city and the cheapness with which these places could now be reached in comparison with the former tariff of prices. The variety theatres on the Bowery used to keep their doors open during the greater part of the summer, but they are closed now by May and are not in use again until September. It is now possible for their patrons to go out of town at the same cost as of a visit to the theatre, as cheap-priced resorts have sprung up on all sides during the past five years. The more expensive places that appeal to the sort of public that attends the uptown theatres are more conveniently and quickly reached than formerly, and persons anxious to enjoy a theatrical performance can now have it at these seaside resorts. These elements, combined with the increase in the number of roof gardens, have almost completely deprived New York in the summer time of theatrical entertainment indoors. pensated for by the profits. It was not a great

New York's loss of all theatrical interest in

Probably all of the professional organ grinders that wander through the New York streets are Italians and a certain class of operatic music has become so closely identified with their instruments that it is known by no other name than the derisive description "hand organ music." That this is of quite a different kind from the That this is of quite a different kind from the German music, so popular in New York to-day, is understood, and it is interesting for the reason that most of the hand organs used in New York are made in Berlin. Their repertoires may be reas-time and Italian, but the virtuosi who manipulate them are Italian to a man or for that matter, to a woman. But they are all manulactured in Berlin, and persons who have hitherto associated in their minds the hand organs and the Italian operas may be disposed to regard the combination with less disfavor when it is known that they were at least made in Germany. Some of the organs are of Italian manufacture, but they are of an interior kind, and are usually capable of playing only a few popular Italian songs. Their tone is very different from the better quality of instruments made in Berlin, and sent not only to this country but over the world. over the world.

So many brides and bridegrooms, apparently from the country, have made their appearance in the shopping district this summer that the clerks in some of the large stores have had a lot of unexpected amusement. Many of these newly married couples have been demonstrative in public. Such a couple entered a big store in Twenty-third street a few days ago and the wife's very new wedding ring was not needed to proclaim that she was a bride. She wore a hat that suggested a poke bonnet in shape and size. After making a small purchase the couple went into a part of the store which is used as a ladies' waiting room. It is not partitioned off from the rest of the floor, but the counters around it are so arranged that only the tops of the heads of the people sitting there may be seen. Several of the clerks had watched the couple go into this enclosure and they were rewarded by seeing the husband's head dis demonstrative in public. Such a couple enseen. Several of the CERRS had watched the couple go into this enclosure and they were rewarded by seeing the husband's head disappear in the poke bonnet. In five minutes every clerk on the floor who was not busy was watching the loving demonstrations of the newly wedded pair. It seemed unkind to disturb them, but one of the managers saw that it was necessary, if the clerks were going to attend to their duties, so he did it as diplomatically as he could. He walked into the enclosure and sat down near the bride and bridegroom. They waited a few minutes and as the manager showed no signs of leaving they walked out themselves, quite unconsicious of the smiling attention which they received.

Chinese restaurant proprietors in Mott street thus far have been the severest financial sufferers from the disturbances which have broken out in their native country. The number of slumming parties, which have been a source of considerable revenue to them, has been source of considerable revenue to them, has been noticeably reduced. When these parties from uptown began to inspect Chinatown the Chinese resented their intrusion sullenly. It did not take the restaurant proprietors long to find out however, that one slumming party would spend more money in their places in an hour than their regular customers would spend all day and they were not slow to take advantage of their opportunities. They bought possibly at the department stores, a collection of vases and fans which they willingly sold as souvenirs at prices about three times as much as their value. Rice wine, which normally sold for 5 or 10 cents for a small bowl, could be served to the slumming parties for 15 and 20 cents as an extremely rare drink. There is not much or 10 cents for a small bowl, could be served to the slumming parties for 15 and 20 cents as an extremely rare drink. There is not much for a slumming party to see in New York's Chinatown, and it has been customary for these visitors to wind up the evening in a Chinese restaurant and imagine that they had been "very bohemian." Hardly a night passed without one or two such parties, but during the past month Mott street has been forced to get along without them.

A man who has at this moment the deep sympathy of a large circle of devoted friends is Mr. Ledyard of Detroit, whose only daughter, Maude, married Baron Von Ketteler, the German Minister to China who was murdered at Pekin. Mise Ledyard was a young woman of marked beauty and brilliant accomplishments and a great favorite in Washington and Detroit society. Mr. Ledyard has been almost beside himself over the uncertainty as to the fate of his daughter. It has been with difficulty that his friends have restrained him from starting at once for the Far East to be as near as possible to his child, whether she be dead or alive. His grief for his son-in-law, to whom he was greatly attached, would be keen, except that it is swallowed up in the greater anguish of his anxiety for his daughter. Week before last the body of Mr. Ledyard's only son, killed in the Philippines, was brought home. Mr. Ledyard lives entirely alone in his beautiful home in Detroit. man Minister to China who was murdered at The singers who provide New York's opera

season every year are scattered over Europe enjoying the rest which is presumed to be necessary to restore them to the condition of health required for another year's work. Mme. Sembrich is in the mountains of the southern Tyrol at about their highest point. Her vacations are always passed in scrambling over mountains as far as she can get from the customary haunts of summer tourists. Mme. Emma Eames has left Paris for Villambrosa and will remain in her villa there until the autumn. Her health is said to be much better than it was when she left here last spring. Mme. Nordica has gone to the Black Forest and is at one of the spas there. Mme. Melba, who has bought a London house, is now in a villa on the Thames, where she will remain until the autumn. Mile. Caive is at her country place at Aveyron and as she is not to return to the stage for a long time will probably remain there until late in the winter. Mme. Schumann-Heink is with her children at her villa near Dresden and Mme. Manteili, who is not to be heard here next year, is at Montecatini. Jean de Reszke has gone for his holiday in the High Pyrenees and A bert Saleza has sought the lower Pyrenees for no other reason than that his country house is situated there. Edouard de Reszke has gone to Poland to visit his family and Ernest Van Dyck, who is probably to return here next winter, is at his country house near Antwerp. Andreas Dippel was resting at his home in Vienna when he was called suddenly to London to help out the tenors, who, in spite of their numbers, could not carry the season through without the assistance of the indefatigable Viennese singer, who has now gone to leach to continue his interrupted vacation. Maurice Grau has gone to his villa near Paris to look after some lawsuits in which he is engaged. Sig. Scotti has gone to Milan and so has Sig. Mancinelli, who will spend part of his vacation at Montecatini and the rest at his villa near Milan at about their highest point. Her vacations are always passed in scrambling over mountains as

CUBANS ARE AROUSED NOW.

ALL CLASSES SHOW AN INTEREST CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION. Conservatives to Take an Active Part in the Campaign for Delegates—A Fear That the Revolutionists Will Get Control of the Country-Talk of Gomez for President. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. HAVANA, July 29.—The campaign for members

of the Constitutional Convention is being run on strict party lines especially in Havana, where the parties are better organized than they are in the other parts of the island. The Nationals are attempting to extend their influence through the provinces, and the Democratic Union is also organizing. All the parties maintain that the best men should be elected, but it is believed that when the time for voting comes personalities and party feeling will count for everything, [as they did in the recent municipal elections. The Nationals are looking forward to the

lections that will be held subsequent to the constitutional convention for the purpose of forming a government. If they can win a majority of the constitutional convention they think they can elect Maximo Gomez President of the republic. The conservative element is somewhat alarmed at the idea of the revolutionists obtaining power. They say that the conservative element, which has heretofore been inactive, will now make a struggle.

La Nacion, the Conservative organ, asks that nore members be elected to the convention; perhaps fifty, in order to give the Conservatives a fair representation. It also asks that he election boards be composed of nominees from the various parties. Saying that if the Mayors name the boards they will all be revolutionary, owing to the almost entire triumph of that element in the recent elections, it further asks for a minority representation.

La Discusion says that the decree regarding the convention is one of the most important documents in the history of Cuba. It should convince every one of the honest intentions of the United States. It adds that the number of delegates to the convention should be larger in order to allow all shades of opinion to be repre sented.

Ex-Director of Posts Rathbone, who was arrested yesterday, has been allowed to remain in the vivac instead of being removed to the carcel, as in the case of ordinary prisoners Senor Desvernine, who is acting as his counsel has been unable to obtain the necessary bail but is doing what he can to raise the amount. He hopes to secure it to-morrow. A good many Americans have visited Rathbone since his rrest, among the number being Gen. Lee.

OUR CUBAN VISITORS.

One or Two Incidents Embarrassing to Their Entertainers at Cambridge.

CAMBRIDGE, July 29.—The visiting Cuban teachers are not at this stage so absorbing a study as is the American fashion of treating them. Several things have occurred during this week which would have shaken the trust of a less ingenuous body of visitors in the good faith of their greatly protesting hosts. A conby the Baptist societies of Cambridge to the whole 1,500 teachers. Mayor Champlin was the special guest of this occasion and in his speech he congratulated his hearers that they were so soon to have the draft of a constitution submitted to them for their approval Cambridge's Mayor does not speak Spanish and was therefore obliged to rely on the good offices of an interpreter. As it happened, the gentleman who officiated in this capacity last Saturday was not a linguist of the first order and was once or twice so unfortunate as to say things in Spanish quite differently from the way in which they had been said in English. One was the clause about this constitution. What the Spaniards heard and applauded was: "Within a few weeks you are to have a constitution." Rather different, but not of such importance either if it had been allowed to sink at once into oblivion. The bother of it was that one or two keen persons perceived the difference and remarked upon it, with the resuit that quite a few of the teachers felt that they were being jug-led with. This isn't a pleasant feeling, of course.

Then on the heels of this episode came what promised to be a really consider the second of the course.

Then on the heels of this episode came what promised to be a really crushing blow. On Monday there were rumors that all except the lowest grade of teachers were to have their salaries reduced \$10\$ a month, and Tuesday morning these rumors were confirmed. In addition to the reduction there was quoted a clause in this edict which announced that in order to receive the appointments which had already been orally assured to them, all the teachers must be reexamined at an impossibly early date. Well, Cambridge wasn't an altogether pleasant place to be in for a few hours after this news became generally known. Weeping and gnashing of teeth was only a part of the programme. In addition, there were howls of imprecation and in some quarters unpleasant remarks about trickery and kindred disagreeable things.

unpleasant remarks about trickery and kindred disagreeable things.

Then suddenly the sun shone once more. On disagreeable thinks.

Then suddenly the sun shone once more. On Tuesday afternoon a Spanish notice to the effect that the first announcement had all been a terrible mistake appeared on the bulletin board. Gen. Wood has explained that the wrong draft went to the printer and Supt. Frye says that the very notion that such action should have been taken in the absence of the teachers is and was absurd. But Mr. Frye was visibly disturbed when the first edict came to his notice and he was not at all disposed then to poon-pooh the matter. So, although these various complications have blownover, it seems a great pity that they should ever have arisen. They cannot have failed to create in the breasts of some of the more thoughful cubans a suspicion that after all Americans are queer.

have arisen. They cannot have failed to create in the breasts of some of the more thoughtful Cubans a suspicion that after all Americans are queer.

But we have given the women "the club idea." That should make up for much. On Thursday a select body of women teachers from all the provinces of Cuba went down to one of the beach hotels and listened to a lot of speeches about the great good that has been wrought in this country by the dissemination of this same "idea." They were told that men used to laugh at the women's clubs, but that now they laugh no longer, that the hand that rocks the cradle is in these days moving the world between whiles and that there is nothing too small or too great to get up a club about A model of by-laws was presented to the women for discussion and these were talked over in Spanish and in English with a freedom that would have seemed almost sacrilegious to many club sisters. The Cubans were particularly anxious to know if a club had to be "educational." It's a familiar question to American scoffers, but it was amusing to see it thus nakedly examined from a new point of view. They peered at it on Thursday from every possible side, the presiding officer finally dismissing the subject with an elongated definition of "education" as "any means of development, whether club work, philanthropy or social life."

The really comic thing, though, was the earnest little speech made by one of the Cuban women, a speech so bristling with sincerity as to be almost pathetic in its unconscious irony. This woman thanked the federation for its beautiful and inspiring exposition of the "club idea," and remarked that she had frequently noticed that this same club life was the means in this country of eliminating from the social intercourse of women all those petty jealousies supposed to be an inherent part of the sex's make-up. And at this those club women actually looked approvingly at each other and applauded. This touching demonstration might have had the effect of making some of the fools who had come

the Cubans would sing "Cuba Libre," before going out of doors to get some cool things to eat and drink as an antidote to the warming exertions of the afternoon. The Cubans are really to start a club as soon as ever they return to their native isle and this club has already been invited to join the Massachusetts Federation.

NEWPORT SOCIAL EVENTS. Dinners at the Casino During the Concert

Hour-Astor Yacht Arrives. NEWPORT, R. I., July 29. - There was little gong on in Newport to-day of a social nature although it was the finest Sunday of the season. There was a large excursion from New York and the bathing beach had one of the largsor and the bathing beach had one of the largest crowds in its history. Mr. Reginald Brooks took a party to Narragansett Pier in a launch, and to-night there were several dinners at the Casino, during the concert hour, which was largely attended.

Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor arrived duricol.

Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor arrived during the night on the steam yacht Nourmahal. While in Newport they will be the guests of Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont began her season's entertaining to-day in the form of a dinner, the scene of it being the shanty of "Jim" Phillips at Easton Point, known as the Clam Bake Club. Her guests went over early in the evening in antomobiles, returning to the Casino before the conclusion of the concert. A cottage dinner was also given this evening by Mrs. Ogden Mills.

MGR. MARTINELLI APPROVES. The Proposed Catholic Federation May Be

Permanently Organized Soon. The project for the federation of the so cieties of Catholic laymen throughout the United States that is now being agitated has received the strong approval of Mgr. Marti-nelli, the Apostolic Delegate at Washington, In a letter to John A. Kuster of Columbus, Ohio, one of the most earnest advocates of the scheme, Mgr. Martinelli says:

"Believing, as I naturally and sincerely do, that Catholic interests are well worth protecting and promoting for the welfare, both of religion and of the civil society, and knowing the value of united effort for the protection of any interest, I do not fail to appreciate the importance and desirability of such a movement as you tell me has been inaugurated. If, however, it is absolutely necessary that any and every Catholic society, however humble, in order to have the approval and encourage ment of the Church, should maintain relations of filial respect, submission and obedience to the legitimate ecclesiastical authority, for a great confederation of Catholic societies, such relations become infinitely more important and necessary. I hope, therefore, that, as the movement progresses and the Catholic, societies grow strong in union they will ever remember that before numbers and before union the great source of Catholic strength is an ecclesiastical authority."

Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, Archbishop Elder of Cincinnati and many other members of the Catholic hierarchy have warmly indorsed the project.

It has been decided to keep up the agitation for a Catholic federation for some time yet and then hold a national congress to perfect a permanent organization. This congress may be held in this city. Catholic societies with a membership of 600,000 have already announced their intention to enter the federation. The objects of the federation have been officially announced as follows:

"To work for the general welfare of Catholic interests apart from the special object of each society-leaving each society with its own constitution, language, government and officers, but establishing a central board for the purpose of better carrying out the principles advocated to vindicate the rights of Catholic citizens: to support the Catholic press and diffuse Catholic literature: to defend Catholic principles and protest against all measures antagonizing It is declared that the federation will not be

a Catholic political party, nor will it be affiliated with any political party.

WIFE HELPED TO FIGHT BURGLARS Mr. and Mrs. Welmer's Desperate Battle a Their Home in Livingston, N. J.

PATERSON, July 29.-William H. Weimer and his wife of Livingston, N. J., told Police Chief Graul yesterday of the thrilling experience which they had last Wednesday night at their home. Mrs. Weimer was awakened by a noise downstairs. She roused her husband and he went to the dining room, where he found a white man and a negro ransacking the drawers. The colored man attacked Weimer while cert was given last Saturday in Memorial Hall | the white burglar stood by and watched, until Mrs. Weimer, hearing the scuffle, began to scream. Then the white man struck Weimer over the head, knocking him unconscious

and ran upstairs to stop the screaming. Both

burglars attacked Mrs. Weimer and attempted to throw her out of the window. She resisted until Weimer appeared in the room with a club and routed the burglars, who were surprised, as they evidently thought he had been killed Mrs. Weimer read a day or so later of the arrest of William Allen, a negro, for almost killing John Christian, watchman at the Gautschy dye works in this city. In this case a white man was with the negro and the Weimers thought that this might be the same pair that had attacked them. They came to this city yesterday, but failed to identify the negro in jail as the one who had broken into their

NIGHT ALARM AT THE MORGUE.

Shricks Human Enough to Scare the Attendants Came From a Trapped Tomcat. Night Morgue Keeper Walker and Mike and fom, his assistants, were sitting in front of people were slumbering, early yesterday morning, when from inside the Morgue there sounded a fearful yell. Morgue attendants are not easily scared, but the hair stood on end on three heads when the yell was repeated several times. There was not a living thing in the Morgue,

There was not a living thing in the Morgue, the three men would have sworn a minute before, but here was unmistakable evidence that something or somebody inside was in fearful agony.

Walker rushed to the door and ordered his assistants to aid him in searching the building. They followed, Tom armed with a club and Mike grasping a paving stone. The vaults in the main room were opened, but not a corpse showed a sign of life. The three men ran into the autopsy room, but no one was alive there. Then they went to the "floater" room, where the bodies of the drowned are kept. Nothing was wrong there. As a last resort the storeroom in which the clothes of the dead are kept was visited. A tomcat whose tail had been caught in the door when it had been blown shut by the wind gave a final howl of relief as he was released. He made his exit in a hurry a length in front of a heavy boot. The subject next under discussion at the gathering at the Morgue door was the uselessness of cats.

HIS "PANTS' WENT ASTRAY.

Plight of a Boy Who'd Taken a Dip Without Them in the City Hall Fountain.

Three white boys and a colored boy who were playing around the fountain in City Hall Park last night took advantage of the darkness and the absence of the policeman on the beat to have a swim in the fountain. The first three jumped in, clothes and all, but the colored boy, who was attired only in a shirt and a pair of knickerbockers, stripped off the knickerbockers before he went in and handed them to a companion to hold. The four were having a fine time splashing around and a crowd was enjoying the fun almost as much when the warning cry of "cheese it!" was heard and a policeman appeared. The three white boys scrambled out and made off quickly, but the colored boy, minus his knickerbockers, stood shivering on the edge of the fountain looking in vain for the boy with his knickerbockers, who hadn't waited to deliver them before he ran from the policeman. When last seen the colored boy was running down Spruce street attired only in a dripping shirt. "Hey, Charlie," he was shouting, "Charlie, where's them pants." knickerbockers before he went in and handed

For New Road From Irvington, N. J., Here. IRVINGTON, N. J., July 28. There is a movement to connect Irvington with New York by a steam railroad. A meeting of the Irvington Town Council will be held on Tuesday night to discuss the scheme with the officers of the New Orange and Summit Railroad Company, who Orange and Summit Rallroad Company, who are interested in the project. The road will probably run through Irvington and Vallsburg from New Orange by way of Union and passengers could be taken from New York, ittls said, to Irvington in lifty minutes. Passengers would go by way of Reselie, where the New Orange Company already has cars running, and then to New York over the tracks of the New Jersey Central Railroad. It is hoped that the company will ultimately extend its line to company will ultimately extend its line to Orange to compete with the Lackawanna Rail-

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NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.

RAUSCHES LIVE IN A TREE.

THE QUEER HOME OF A GERMAN FAMILY IN NEW JERSEY.

Its Frame Is a Big Walnut Tree and the Rest of the Structure Is Composed of Boards From Packing Boxes-In This Five Persons in Proud Independence Find a Habitation.

PATERSON, July 29 .- John Rausch, with his wife and three children, lives in the branches of a big walnut tree near the junction of Katz avenue and the new Pompton road, above Haledon. The habitation is one that has aroused the curiosity of sightseers for many miles around here, but William Buschmann declares that it has spoiled, temporarily at least, his scheme of making the place an ideal spot for summer cottages.

Rausch is a German laborer who came to this ountry some years ago, and has lived around Haledon since. He never earned more than a dollar a day, yet out of that he saved enough to bring his family from the old country. He wanted a home of his own, and Mr. Buschmann sold him a lot on the installment plan. There was a condition that the purchaser should begin to erect a home on the property within six months. Rausch had no money, but that did not worry him. He got a number of packing cases and piled them up around the large walnut tree which stood in the middle of the lot. Then he appeared on the scene with a hammer, chisel, a small barrel of nails and a bucksaw.

Rausch used the cases to box in the tree. It was very rudely done, as the man has no knowledge of the building trade. He formed two floors by piecing out the branches with the sides of the packing cases and the family sleers in the upper one among the branches of the tree. During a wind they are rocked as if in a hammock. The floor is uneven and slopes dangerously, but the Rausches do not seem to be worfied by this. A couch, two beds, several leather trunks and a looking glass are all the furniture they have on the upper floor.

Downstairs is the dining room where Mrs Rausch sits knitting beside an old-tashioned round table, the picture of content. She ascends to the apartments upstairs by a halfstair-half-ladder affair, but the children have a sort of runway down which they slide. Rausch has constructed a makeshift roof on his queer abode by interweaving the leaves with pleces of old tin.

Rausch has steadily resisted all advances ooking to his dislodgement, and seems perfectly satisfied with his mansion.

Dangerous Wreckage in the Steamship Track. The Holland-America steamship Maasdam. which arrived vesterday from Rotterdam and Boulogne, when about three hundred and seventy-five miles east of Sandy Hook on Saturday afternoon bassed close to a piece of wreckage about sixty feet long, apparently part of the deckhouse of a large sailing vessel. It was a menace to navigation, being directly in the steamship track and only about a foot and a half above the surface of the sea.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC-THIS DAY. un rises 4:53 | Sun sets .. 7:19 | Moon sets .. . 8:50 HIGH WATER-THIS DAY. Sandy Hook. 10:00 | Gov. I'd. 10:32 | Hell Gate., 12:25

Arrived-SUNDAY, July 29. Arrived—SUNDAY, July 29.

Ss Maasdam, Barker, Rotterdam, July 18.

eta California, Mitel eli, Marseilies, June 21.

Ss Cufic, Cavan, Liverpool, July 18.

Ss Queen Mary, Simpson, Port Natal, June 18.

Ss Liandaff City, Andrew, Bristol, July 12.

Ss British Prince, Sharpe Rio Janeiro, July 2.

Ss Sivia, Clark, St. Johns, July 25.

Ss Hamilton, Boas, Nolfolk, July 28.

Ss Hamilton, Boas, Nolfolk, July 28.

Ss Hamilton, Boas, Nolfolk, July 28.

Ss Manhattan, Bennett, Portland, July 28.

Ss H. M. Whitney, Hallett, Boston, July 28.

Ss City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah, July 58.

ARRIVED OUT Se La Bretagne, from New York, at Havre. Se Koenigin Luise, from New York, at Bress SAILED FROM POREIGN PORTS.

Se Campania, from Queenstown for New York. OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS. Sall Tomorrow

Basil Para..... 1 00 P M Mount Vernon, Hayti 10 00 A M Sall Thursday, Aug. 2.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS

Gibraliar Uly
Galveston Uly
Bordeaux Uly
St. Lucia Uly
St. Lucia Uly
St. Lucia Uly
Gibraliar Uly
Gibraliar Uly
New Orleans July
New Orleans July
Brunswick July Bovic
State of Nebraska.....
Abbazzia
Louisiana
El Paso
San Marcos.... Due To morrow. Due Wednesday, Aug. 1. Due Thursday. Aug. 2.

Kansas City.

Citta di Palermo.......Gibraltar.......July 18
Bellarden........St Lucia.....July 26

Due Friday, Aug. 3

Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters, the great South American Tonic, imparts a delicious flavor; cures Dyspepsia, Diarrhoea, Fever and Ague.

DYER. -On Sunday, July 29, 1900, at his residence, 111 East 17th st., the Rev. Heman Dyer, D. D., in the 90th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DIED

HAZEL .- On Sunday. July 29, 1900, at her restdence, 111 Convent av , Mary O'Connor Hazel. Notice of funeral hereafter. KELLY .- At Hoboken, N. J., on Sunday, July 29,

1900, Mary T. Kelly, nee McDermott. aged 40 years. tend the funeral on Tuesday morning, July 31, 1800, at 9:30 o'clock, from her late residence, \$55 Willow av., Hoboken; thence to the Church of Our Lady of Grace, where a solemn requiers mass will be held. Interment in Hudson County

Cat lolic Cemetery. KRANER. - Entered into rest on Sunday, July 29 1960, William Kramer, Sr., after a lingering ill-

Funeral services at his late residence, 524 West 152d st. on Tuesday evening, July 31, 1900, at 8 o'clock. Interment at the convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers. Navigator Lodge, No. 232, F. and A. M., and the Arion Society ;

POOR .- At Liverpool, Sunday morning, July 29, 1900, Edward Erie Poor, in his 64th year. Notice of funeral later.

SMALL .- Suddenly at New Haven, Conn., July 28, 1900, Charles Henry, Jr., youngest son of Charles H. and Addie Kiefer Small, aged 9 years 21 days. Funeral services will be held at the residence of his parents, 138 Dwight st., Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend. Interment Tuesday afternoon at Grove Church Cemetery. Union Hill N. J.

AN BUREN .- At New Windsor, N. Y., at her restdence, on Sunday, July 29, 1900, Margaret, wife of Amar Van Buren and daughter of the late Edmon Horton.

Office, 1 Madison av., corner 23d st., N. T.

Hew Publications.

50C. EACH. - "Candide." Croker's "Irish Songs."
Burke's Speeches, "Plato." PRATT, 161 Ch av